

# 3 O'CLOCK UNSER FRITZ DEAD.

Germany Loses a Second Ruler  
Within a Few Months.

The Science of Man Was of  
No Avail.

The Emperor's Long Fight with Death  
Ended at 11 A. M.

A Ministerial Conference at the  
Dying Kaiser's Bedside.

A Sketch of Emperor William II.—His  
Opposition to His Mother.

Queen Victoria Sends a Message of  
Condolence.

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[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]  
BERLIN, June 15.—Emperor Frederick died  
at the Friedrichshagen Palace, at Potsdam,  
at 11 o'clock this morning.

At his bedside were Empress Victoria,  
Crown Prince William, Prince Henry,  
Princess Victoria, Princess Frederica,  
the dowager Empress Augusta, Prince Bis-  
marck, members of the Ministry, Dr. Morrell  
Mackenzie, and the assistant physicians,  
besides many other members of the house-  
hold.

Just before the Emperor's demise a Minister-  
ial council was held and various important  
affairs of state hurriedly discussed. Prince  
Bismarck presided, and was much affected by  
the terrible pathos of the scene.

The funeral services will be more simple  
than those which took place over the body of  
Emperor William, but they will be none the  
less impressive, as Emperor Frederick was  
loved by every one of his subjects.

HIS LAST HOURS.  
The Terrible Suspense of the Imperial  
Family.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.]  
POTSDAM, June 15.—During the early hours  
of the night the Emperor's physicians re-  
ported that the Imperial patient was in a  
comparatively favorable condition, and it  
was not until about 4 o'clock this morning  
that unmistakable signs of the end began to  
appear. At that time the Emperor grew  
restless, but continually weaker, and the  
members of the Imperial family were hastily  
summoned and remained waiting in an ad-  
joining room in readiness to be warned that  
the Emperor was passing away.



THE MARBLE PALACE AT POTSDAM.  
(Where Unser Fritz died.)

But no immediate change occurred from  
this time up to 9 o'clock, when the follow-  
ing official bulletin was issued:

"FRIEDRICHSHAGEN, 10 A. M.—The Kaiser  
is now in light slumber. He wakes at inter-  
vals, is conscious and gives no indication  
of pain. His pulse and breathing are very  
weak."

HE DIED AT 11 A. M.

Later—Hector's News Agency announced  
that the Emperor died at 11 o'clock.

Werner, the famous historical painter, who  
sketched the features of the late Emperor  
William, arrived here from Berlin this morn-  
ing and is now at the palace.

The Berlin Bourse is closed on account of  
the Emperor's death.

LONDON'S SYMPATHY.

Queen Victoria Sends a Message of Con-  
dolence.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

LONDON, June 15.—London joins with Ber-  
lin in its mourning for the late Emperor.

Many messages of sympathy have been sent  
to the royal Prussian family.

Queen Victoria, directly after the receipt  
of the sad intelligence, telegraphed an ex-  
pression of condolence and sorrow to Dowager  
Empress Victoria.

The Prince of Wales, who immediately  
returned from the Ascot Heath upon being  
informed of the Emperor's approaching end,  
will probably start for Berlin to-night.

Flags are flying at half-mast all over Lon-  
don. Orders have been issued to close many

of the public buildings, and in many private  
residences in the fashionable part of the city  
the blinds are closely drawn.

EFFECT OF THE EMPEROR'S DEATH.

How It is Viewed by a Prominent German  
on This Side of the Water.

In an interview this morning Mr. Henry  
Bischoff, sr., the banker, in this city, said:

"I don't think the death of Emperor  
Frederick will create a panic in any way.  
The financial affairs of the Empire will be-  
come steadier, and Bismarck will tide Ger-  
many over the crisis. This will tend to make  
the Chancellor more popular among all  
classes of society.

"I don't think there will be any trouble  
with the liberal classes. This uprising of  
Anarchists is all talk, nothing more. Of  
course, there will always be discontent  
among these people, and they will never be  
reconciled to any Emperor."

The Emperor's Career.

Frederick William Nicolas Charles, King  
of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was the  
eldest son of the late Emperor William, suc-

ceeded him on March 9. He was born at  
Potsdam, Oct. 18, 1859, and, entering the  
army, he attained the rank of General.

War broke out between Prussia and Austria  
in 1866. Major-Gen. von Blumenthal was  
then Chief of Staff. The Crown Prince, dur-  
ing this war, led 135,000 men from Silesia  
through the passes of the Sudetic Hills—a  
feat attended with great difficulties and con-  
siderable dangers. By the brilliant penetra-  
tion of the Prince the army forced its way  
through the mountains and successfully

commanded by Abel Douay. The French  
were forced back and dispersed. Two days  
later the Crown Prince followed up his vic-  
tory of the 4th by attacking the united army  
corps of Gena. MacMahon, Faidy and Can-  
robert, drawn up at Worth in a strong de-  
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In spite of MacMahon's desperate cavalry  
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In 1878, when the Emperor had been  
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fensive position along the slopes of the  
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In spite of MacMahon's desperate cavalry  
onslaughts victory perched on the German  
arms. At the memorable battle fought near  
Sedan the extremely difficult operation of  
crossing the River Meuse was carried out  
under the Crown Prince's direct orders. He  
next made his way towards Paris, entered  
Versailles on the 30th of September, threw  
additional troops around the capital and re-  
mained near the invested city until the con-  
clusion of peace. On Oct. 28 he was made  
Field Marshal of Prussia, and Nov. 8 a Rus-  
sian Field Marshal.

In 1878, when the Emperor had been  
wounded by the assassin Nobeling the Crown  
Prince was appointed Regent until his father's  
recovery.

On Jan. 25, 1888, he married Victoria Ade-  
laide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by  
whom he had seven children—Frederick  
William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1889  
(commonly called Prince William); Victoria  
Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24,

commanded by Abel Douay. The French  
were forced back and dispersed. Two days  
later the Crown Prince followed up his vic-  
tory of the 4th by attacking the united army  
corps of Gena. MacMahon, Faidy and Can-  
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